THEY FOUND PARSON BROWN

THE MISSING MINISTER LODGED VINE

COMPORTABLY.

Woman and Two Children Along With

Him in Yorkville-Hie Brother-in-Low Comes and Takes Him Home to His Wife.

When the Rev. Oscar F. Brown, formerly

pastor of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the Redeemer in this city, disappeared from his home in Bayonne on March 9 his wife and friends said that they thought he was insane from over-study. Ma. Brown had disappeared once before in

1885, and a good deal of mystery was made about his reappearance. Last night his brother-in-law, George F. Balley of Morrisants.

brother-in-law, George F. Balley of Morrisants, went to the East Fifty-ninth street station, and

told Sergeant Tuck that he had located Brown in the tenement at 350 East Sixty-first street. Roundsman Beck went with Bailey to the big double tenement at that number, and found Brown in a back room on the ground floor.

A dark-complexioned, good-looking woman was in the room with him, and two young chil-

STATEN ISLAND FREIGHT FERRIAGE

Mass Mosting of Disentiated Business Men In Stapleton. A mass meeting of business men of the three villages on the East Shore of States. Island-Clifton, Stapleton, and Tompkinsville-was held last evening in Stapleton to device

ways and means for obtaining better facilities for the movement of freight and supplies

Sergeant Hugh M. Carey, who captured a

battle flag at the battle of Gettysburg while in temporary command of Company E of the Eighty-second New York Volunteers in Gen. Hancock's corps, died year torday at the home of his brother, John S. Carer, 583 Bergen street, Brooklyn, 67 years old. An ensign of the

Seventh Regiment of the Virginia Volunteers had for

Seventh Regiment of the Virginia Volunteers had the tended the colors to a stont post near the stone wall on which the Federal troops were advancing with bayonest fixed. Sergeant Carey was the first to select the colors but soon afterward he was shot through the arm an side. The tide of battle ewept over him, but as he fall the colors were select by another Union soldier, who also was shot, but who passed them back to a compalant his way it happened that on the colors, which are now in the valuits of the War Department at Washington, in place of the name 5. inc capturer, appears the word "lint own". Sergeant Carey was picked my four the control of the word and sent to a hespital. By never fully recovered from his wounds. He will be buried from St. Augustine's Roman Catolic Church in Brooklyn on Monday morning at 0% o'clock.

Theodore Bush, a leading citizen of Fort Plain, N. K.

coin consciors of the world.

The Rev. John W. Morris, paster of the Church of the Epiphany, died yesterday at 239 East Twenty-first street. The office for the dead and requiem high mass will be celebrated at the church on Monday morning as of o'clock.

Came Back with a Fire in her Coal Bankers.

The steamship Carondelet, which sailed for

Pernandina yesterday afternoon with a few passengers and a general cargo, got as far down as the lower and af

the Swash Channel and turned back. Fire had been

discovered in her coal bunkers. She anchored at the George, and the purser came up to this city and got the Brooklya fireboat seth Low to go down to her. The fire was readily extinguished without the fireboath help, however, and at 12% A.M. the Carondelet resumed her royage.

To get at the fire on the Carondelet the crew had to cut through the bunkers on the bunkers and shell thirty tons of coal. There was no starm on board.

Ex-Alderman Miller Docas's Like Pioridas Dr. B. C. McIntyre of 221 West Fourth street received a letter yesterday from his patient, ex-alderman William H. Miller, who is at Jacksonville, Pla. Mn. Miller says that he is still suffering from a weak stomast

and heart trouble. There is too much sulphur in the Florida water to suit him, and he doesn't drink it. Jackson wille, he says, is a nest of thin, hatchet-faced, sallow invalida, and schoes with coughing. Dr. Mointyre thinks that under these circumstances Mr. Miller will be home as soon as the weather in New York gets mildes, perhaps in May.

The Long Island City Bendieck Brokes, After fifteen meetings and 671 ballotings the

Long Island City Aldermen organized last evening by electing P. W. White, Alderman of the Second ward,

chairman. The Board is composed of seven Alderman, all elected in January Isal, and ever since election than have been trying valuely to organize. The deadlock we broken last might by Alderman Delshanty, Morris, and Winans voting for White, who also voted for binned. Willes a Democrat and has already served one term in the B-ard.

The Flower Shew To Be Open Sunday.

The Flower Show at the Metropolitan Opera-House will be continued over Sunday. The doors will be open on that day at 11 A. M. and closed at 11 P. M. The flowers will be renewed on Saturday night. There will be no music in the day, but a concert by Dampedia in the evaning at 8 o'clock. Ex. Gov. Tiden and a large party visited the show yesterday morning.

Latest of the Railroad Companies.

C. V. Sidell, President, announces that the corporation of the Terminal Underground Railway med at 140 Brondway yesterday, elected officers, and "previded means to purchase the rights and privileges of the two tunnel railway companies which have herstoffer held the right of location of the proposed new structure from City Hall, straight up town, to the Grand Central depot.

\$250,000 Given for a Church.

At a meeting of the First Reformed Dubel Church of Brooklyn last night, the sale of the church edifice, which is situated in Joralemon street, adjoining the Municipal Building, to a Chicago capitalist for the OND was ratified. The congregation will meet with the First Reformed Church on the Beights in May and June

Tammany and the Breadway Job.

The Tammant Committee of 24 met last evening in the Wigwam in Fourteenth street. Addresses were made praising the action of Sheriff Grant to votes against the Hroadway franching grant. A series of resulutions were adopted endorsing flow Hills approved the Cantor bill and favoring the prompt revocation of the charter of the Broadway Surface Railroad.

Mrs. Parnell Better.

## YET THE MEN STAND FIRM.

TRAIN FROM ST. LOUIS. Fastors Freight Blocked by the Strike in the Yards at East St. Louis-Frei and Feed Supplies Man Shoel in Several Towns-Mr. Powderly Tells the Knights to Make

Macto Slowly-He Says they will Fall if they Rush into Strikes and Petty Boycotta -Another Ratirond Strike in Brooklyn.

succeeded in making up a train without interference. When everything was in readiness the train was started out of the yards, and as nearly all the strikers had congregated around the relay depot, the train was unobserved until it was too late to stop it, even if they had twenty cars and a caboose. In the Louisville nd Nashville yards efforts were made to give the yards an appearance of some animation by doing a little switching, but very little was ac-

In the Indianapolis and St. Louis yards no attempt was made to make up a train, for the reason that if one were started out it would reason that if one were started out it would have to pass the relay depot, where 200 or 300 men were congregated, and serious trouble might result. At the relay depot the scene was an animated one. About 200 strikers were standing about the building conversing in groups, and, though there seemed to be a great deal of suppressed excitement, there was no boisterousness. Inside the depot the strikers were sitting around smoking and talking. The crowd was a very orderly and good-natured one, and not the slightest disturbance occurred, Master Mechanic Waish of the Bridge and Tunnel Company called on Mayor Joyce this morning and informed him that the men who furnish coal to the bridge engines had been intimidated by the strikers and had quilted work. Mr. Walsh said that the cutting off of the coal supply would prevent the Bridge and Tunnel Company from transferring the mail trains to. St. Louis, and, as he was certain that the men at the chutes, which are about 300 yards above the relay, would be willing to work if perfitted he received the product of the country to the product the relay would be willing to work if perfitted he received the the product the product the relay would be willing to work if perfitted the received the strike policy he sand tunnel of the country to the product the product the relay would be willing to work if perfitted the received the second of the country to the product the pro at the chutes, which are about \$30 yards above the relay, would be willing to work if perfeited, he requested that the police be sent up to the chutes to insure the men protection in case they desired to go to work. Two policemen who were sent to the chutes soon returned with the information that the men who had quitted work had done so of their own accord, without any intimidation whatever on the part of the strikers, and that they had no intention or desire to resume. Mayor Joyce, upon receiving this information, told Mr. Weish he sould do nothing further in the matter, but said that in case the bridge company could procure man to load the engines with coal he would issure them protection.

iem protection.

When the growd at the relay were anxibusly waiting developments this morning, about 9 clock, a freight conductor of the Vandalia alked down the tracks with his lantern in his waised down the tracks with his lantern in his hand. A number of the strikers immediately surrounded him, and there was a general inquiry as to whether he was going to take out a freight. He answered them in the negative, saying that he had just come in, and that his train was lying up near Venice. His statement was not believed at first, but soon all doubts were dispelled. Then one of the switchmen said to him:

and Nashville brought down a gang of men from Mattoon. Ill., to take the place of the strikers, but when the men learned the situation they refused to go to work and no amount of persuasion could induce them to turn a switch or lift a pin.

It is said this evening that J. B. McCullagh, aditor of the Globe-Democrat) has been making overtures of some kind to the strikers, and though he has not said he was authorized by the railroad officials to act for them, the impression has been quite general that he is endeavoring to hur himself into the breach, and that he has some sort of assurances from Mr. Hoxis, on which he is soting.

This afternoon, acting in accordance with an order from the Knights of Labor Executive Committee, the thirty men in the Union Depot phops, consisting of hostlers, wipers, machinists, and blacksmiths, threw down their teols and quit work. These men have no grievances against their employers. An application has been made at Springfield, Ill., to Judge Treat of the United States Court, for an order authorizing deputy marshals to protect the Wabsah property in East St. Louis.

A Government freight train from Fort Leavenworth, bound for Texas, arrived in Nevada. Mo., this morning, and proceeded on its way to its destination without interference on the part of the strikers.

A freight train was made up and started from Bedalls, Mo., eastward this morning, no interference being offered by the strikers, and at last accounts it had met with no obstacles. No further troubles are anticibated at Sedalia in connection with the resumption of freight traffic. There is no doubt that many of the strikers, and at last accounts it had met with no obstacles. No further troubles are anticibated at Sedalia in connection with the resumption of freight traffic. There is no doubt that many of the strikers, and as accounts it had met with no obstacles. No further troubles are anticibated at Sedalia in connection with the resumption of freight traffic. There is no doubt that many of the strikers have are desirouted

Labor.

A committee of three of the striking Wabash Raights of Labor called upon the Chairman of heir Executive Committee this afternoon and informed him that they had struck, and requested him to inform them as to the proper course to pursus. The Chairman informed them that it was his spision that the Wabash men had no just sause for striking, and advised them to return to work immediately. The committee then returned to Euterpe Hall, where, after discussing the matter, the men decided to return to work.

Bpecials from various points in Kan-sas and Missouri are to the effect that the Missouri Pacific officials have succeeded in starting out freight trains in several instances without interference. Acts of violence, however are reported from Atchison, where several strikers boarded the train sent out from that city, and despite the presence of the United States Marshal and several of his deputies, succeeded in killing the engine.

presence of the United States Marshal and several of his deputies, succeeded in killing the engine.

The accommodation train between St. Louis and Pacific was run upon a side track at Gray Summit to-day and the engine was killed. Another engine was sent out from this city and it went west with the train.

LITTLE HOCK, March 26.—To-day a freight train, which went south from Hope, at the request of citizens of Texarkana, who said it would be protected, was boarded by strikers at Texarkana, who disabled the engine.

Sheriff Hamilton having telegraphed that there were about 400 lawless men in the yards of the Iron Mountain Hallroad, doing violence to the railroad property and resisting the Sheriff's deputies and posse, and calling for the militia at once to aid in preserving order and protecting property, Gov. Hughes telegraphed: You are authorized to call on Capt. J. H. Trigg of the Gate City Guards to render such assistance as is necessary to execute the law."

Torska, Kan., March 26.—Gov. Martin issued a Broolamation addressed to the peace officers of the State, calling upon them to protect property, and to see that the commerce of the State is not interrupted by violence or lawless acts, and to apprehend such offenders. The Governor says the interests of a third of its people are involved, supplies of food and fuel are out off in many localities, and the business and industry of the great masses of the people are involved, supplies of food and fuel are out off in many localities, and the business and industry of the great masses of the people are suspended. The strikers, he says, man have grievances, but this does not justify forcible sloppage of transportation.

Attentions, Kan., March 26.—The Champion has duspatches from forty-six towns on the Central Branch giving statements of supplies

on hand. Twenty-four correspondents report not a pound of coal, and several no kerosens. not a pound of coal, and several no kerosene, flour, or groceries. With few exceptions the coal supply in the remaining towns is almost out. Prices of everything have doubled. Many of the towns are from thirty to fifty miles from other railroads. THE POLICE START ANOTHER FREIGHT

other priifords. Western union railboad operators jubilant. TERNTON, March 26.—G. H. Graca, superintendent of the railway service of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has issued a circular to the railroad telegraph operators informing them that on April 1 their wages will be restored to the same figure that they received prior to Jan. 1. The operators are jubilant, and all talk of a strike among them has ceased.

BT. Louis, March 26.—Another freight train started from this city on the Missouri Pacific this foroncon, and the departure was attended with considerable excitement. A very strong force of policemen and an army of apecial officers armed with breech-loading shotguns prevented any violent demonstration, and not a hand was raised. The centre of attraction was on the other side of the river. In the Vandalla yards no switching was done except by one engine, Agent Creveling and Tardmaster Frank acting as switchmen. The former, who is a green hand, acquitted himself very creditably. An attempt to make up a train was frustrated by the strikers, who uncoupled the cars. No further attempt was made in this direction, and it was decided to abandon trains. During the day considerable switching was done by the one engine, and Mr. Qreveling says he hopes to place the freight now in the yards in positions where it can be conveniently taken away on trucks.

In the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy yards the yardmasters, agents, and members of the elerical force took the place of the strikers and succeeded in making up a train without interference. When averything was in readiness.

Bristrate among them has ceased.

THE STRIKE AMONG THE MINEER.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., March 26.—Coulter & Hull's men at Greensburg, who were induced to some increase of five cents at the interference of the central three for increase of five cents at the further of the central three for the count of 200 strikers from Irwin to come out for an increase of five cents at the further than the further of the central three there is a didition to the five cents at the further of the five cents at the further of the central three for the summand. They found the operators are further at the wards they deduced to a didition to the five cents at the first of the striker to resume at the wages they had been strike began in the first instance since the strike began the first instance since the strike began the first instance since the strike began the first of the mines h

ting short of coal, and will have to shut down.

A BOYCOTT THAT STOPS NINE SHOE FACTORIES.

LYNN, March 26. — The boycott on Keene Bros., shoe manufacturers, began in earnest at 11 A. M. to-day, when their engineer, by order of the Knights of Labor, stopped his engine. The engine supplied power to nine firms, which had to shut down, throwing 1.200 or 1.300, operatives out of work. The list of these firms is as follows: Blanchard & Little, Morgan & Dore, C. B. Tebbetts, Mark Worthley, A. M. & J. H. Proble, Dole & Whiteridge, J. C. Fox & Co., George Bros., and Lothrop & Bowen. The manufacturers who have been forced to suspend are very indignant, and threaten legal proceedings against the Knights. The latter are now in consultation with Keene Bros.

NEW JERSEY CHINAMEN IN DANGER.

proceedings against the Knights. The latter are now in consultation with Keene Bros.

New Jersey Chinamen in Danger.

Newark, March 26.—A strike occurred this afternoon at Casebolt's laundry, in Belleville.

N. J., and pinety white men and women left the works, leaving sixty Chinamen. A meeting was held last week by the white help to consider the subject of asking for the exclusion of the Chinese. A temporary organization was effected, and it was believed that the effort would succeed, as Mr. Casebolt had been quoted as saying that he thought the Chinese experiment a failure. Nothing further was done until to-day at poon, when William Garrison, one of the prime movers in the meeting, was called into the office and peremptorily discharged. This was the signal for a turn out, and thirty men and sixty women dropped their work and left the establishment. They will hold another meeting to-morrow, and it will be hard to protect the Belleville colony of Chinamen from violence if extreme moderation is not counselled. Although Belleville the second town in the East where Chinese labor was introduced, the white people there have never become reconciled to them, and little is needed at any time to precipitate a fight.

Abbitraction of Labor Difficulties.

ARBITRATION OF LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The House Committee on Labor to-day heard Representative Anderson in favor of his bill to provide a United States Commission of Arbitration to consist of nine members, to settle troubles between employers and their employees. Mr. Anderson urged the adoption of his bill, which, he said, was the most feasible and effective measure now possible. The committee discussed the present unsettled condition of labor throughout the country, and were agreed that something should be done by the Government toward a settlement of the troubles between employer and employed, but differed somewhat as to the best means of securing that end. ABBITRATION OF LABOR DIFFICULTIES.

PITTBURGH. Pa., March 26.—The conference between the street car officials and the Knights of Labor adjourned this evening without reach-ing a settlement. A strike has been ordered on all lines in the city but three.

of labor to eight per day without a reduction of pay.

Wilmington, Del., March 26.—Sixteen rivet heaters at the ship yard of the Harlan & Holingworth Company struck to-day for an increase of wages. They were getting \$3.50 a week and wanted 50 cents more. Thirty-six riveters and holders are thrown out of work. Chester, Pa., March 26.—The firms of Irving & Leiper and Law & Divinney, cotton manufacturers, have advanced the wages of all employees ten per cent.

Wilkersharm, March 26.—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Miners' and Laborers' Amaigamated Association of Luzerne county, in this city, to-day, it was resolved that all miners in this county work only eight hours for a day's work after May 1. This action of the Luzerne Board unites all the miners in the five coal counties, 40,000 strong. President Harris says the men will gain their point. He thinks the recent advance in the price of coal was for the purpose of meeting the demands of the mon.

Baltimore, March 26.—At a meeting last night of employees in tobacco factories in this city, a communication was read from Call & Ax, employing 500 persons, reducing the hours of labor to eight per day without a reduction of pay. Marburg Brothers, Feigner & Co., and other leading manufacturers of tobacco, have also agreed to make eight hours a day's work in their factories. It will now become general, and a strike will be avoided.

## POWDERLY TO THE KNIGHTS. He Denounces Potty Boycotts and Strikes and Hanty Action.

Sr. Louis, March 26.—General Master Workman Powderly has issued a secret circular to the Knights of Labor of America, which has just been made public. It says:

has just been made public. It says:

An order was recently issued to suspend organization of new assemblies for forty days. It did not go out until a careful review of the field had been taken. Had I not been convinced that it was absolutely necessary for the salvation of the order my vote would not be cast in favor of a cessation of the work. One of the gravest emergencies that ever faced a human being is equarely before the head of this order to-day. It is not coming—it is here—and it must be firmly dealt with. Before taking another step in any direction I want togo before the great mass of our membership, through the medium of this circular, ask of them to appeak to me as frankly as I now talk to them, and tell me what is best to be done.

to be done.

If the order is to perform its mission as intended by its founders, a radical change must be effected. A stop must be called and the ship brought back to her moor-ings. It has always been, and is at the present time, upolicy to advocate conciliation and arbitration in the ings. It has always been, and is at the present time, my policy to advocate conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of disputes between employer and employes. The law of Knighthood demands at the hands of our members an achievence to that policy. Thousands of men who had become disgusted with the running policy of the sirike, as the only remedy for the lis we complain of, were districted to the sirike as the only remedy for the lis we complain of, were districted to the sirike as the only remedy for the list we complain of, were districted to the sirike as the only remedy for the list we complain of, were districted the sirike until it else had failed. The men and women who dock to our standard have a knowledge of their wrongs. They have endured these wrongs for years, and in reason are in duty bound to learn how to right these wrongs by the least expensive and most satisfactory as well as lasting remedy. Nix months will not each our principles and proper methods, yet men are impressed with the idea that they can learn them in all weeks or six days, and before the groundwork for a proper education is laid we find our assemblies on a sirike or lock-out, end, in the many cases, the provocation comes from their own to many cases, the provocation comes from their own My policy must no longer be misunderstood. While it as the chosen mouthpiece of the order, am proclaiming to the world that the Knight of Labor do not advocate or countenance strikes until every other means has failed the wires from a thousand clines and towns are bearing the news of as many strikes by Knights of Labor, in which architration and conciliation were never hinted at; not that alone, but they were in many cases scorned and rejected by our own memiers. In some cases these strikes were satered upon against the advice of the general Exceed by our own memiers. In some cases these strikes were satered upon against the advice of the general Exceeded by our own memiers. In some cases these strikes were satered upon against the advice of the

organized before adding any more new assemblies to the order.

organized before adding any more new assemblies to the order.

Mr. Powdorly then says that to attempt to win concessions with their present raw, undisciplined mombership would be like hurling an unorganized mob against a well-drilled regular army. It is not fair, moreover, to the older assemblies to bring in new members, pick up their quarrels as soon as organized, and have them expect pecuniary aid from those who helped build the order. He adds:

We have built up a moral force that will command a hearing for us before any tribunal in the country. We shaw built up a moral force that will command a hearing for us before any tribunal in the country. We have built up a moral force that will command a hearing for us before any tribunal in the country. We have built up a moral force that will command a hearing for us before any tribunal in the country. We have built up a moral force that will command a hearing for us before any tribunal in the country. We have been you would still be wailing, your scales of prices must stand as they are for the present if you cannot raise them by any other process than a strike. You must submit to injustice at the hands of the employer in patience for a white longer. Bids well your time. Make no display of organization or strength until you have every man and woman in your department of industry organized, and then do not strike, but study, not only your own condition, but that of your employer. Find out how much you are justly entitled the world, assemblies that publish an account of their work to the world, assemblies that publish an account of their work to the world, and members, whether public or private, who speak hoastingly of "our strength" to the world, are very indiscrest. Mind your own business. Keep your own counsel. If the world wishes to learn anything concerning us let it sak for information.

Each district assembly, each local assembly must appoint a competent own in the order was intended to the employer of labor, but it was not intended that the order shamed our me

Mr. Powderly says some members are not properly instructed, or they would not pass resolutions "approving of the action of our executive officers in fixing the first of May as the day to strike for eight hours."

The executive officers of the Kuights of Labor have never fixed upon the lat of May for a strike of any kind. Assemblies of the Kuights of Labor have never fixed upon the lat of May for a strike of any kind. Assemblies of the Kuights of Labor must not strike for the eight-hour system on May I under the impression that they are obeying orders from head quarters, for such an order has not and will not be given. Neither employer nor employee is educated to the needs and necessities for the short-hour plan. If one branch of trade or one assembly is in such a condition, there are many who are in total ignorance of the movement. Out of the 60,000,000 people in the United States and Canada the order has possibly 300,000. "Can we," asks Mr. Powderly, "mould the sentiments of the millions in favor of the short-hour plan before May 1? It is nonsense to think of it." He continues:

Nearly every State Assembly that has been formed since the General Assembly that has been organized amid discord and contention. I fear that the struggle is not to serve the order so much as to serve personal ends. To astimpt to elevate labor by starting out an assembly of any kind with a fight is folly. It would be far than overy the event foreas and the tits of the disappoint-doors.

any kind. Keep them there and uphold them in their work.

While I write, a despatch is handed me in which I read these words: They discharged our brother and we struck, for you know our motto is. An injury to one is the concern of all. "Yes, an injury to one is the concern of all. But it is not wise to injure all for the sake of one. It would have been far better to continue at work and properly investigate the matter, bringing it before every known tribunal, than to have struck. The thousand of men now earning nothing could have given ten cents a piece to support the brother for a few weeks, nuch easier than to spend weeks and months in idianess. Many of them may never be restarted to their former positions. In this case the injury to one was not repaired, and all concerned will be more of less injured. The continued of the concerned will be more of less injured. The course were the reflection way. Zeal in the cause wenetimes brings on the discharge of a member. Sometimes a too open expression or opinion does it. It is not necessary to indulge in the concerned way.

saying that he had just come in, and that his frain was jving up near Venice. His statement was not believed at first, but soon all lines in the city but three.

OTHER LABOR MOYEMENTS.

For don't intend to take a train out again to-night, do you?"

The conductor answered that he had no such intention.

"That's right," said his questioner; "don't you do it; it wouldn't be healthy for you."

The railroad officials were fair from idle, and were doing all they could do to keep things moving. One train on the Indianapolis and St. Louis arrived about 11 o'clock, and created considerable excitement, Three were some 150 men around the track when the train rain in, and, although there was plenty of noise, there was no attompt to interfere with the crew. Superintendent Burroughs of the Louisyllie and Nashville brought down a gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down a gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville brought down as gang of men from Maktoon, Ill., to take the place of the surface and Nashville b

this circular to lay before the order the exact condition of things. I am neither physically nor mentally capable of performing the work required of me. I am willing to do my part, but must not be asked to maintain a faise position before the world any longer. One of two things must take place; either the local and district assemblies of the order must obey its laws or I must be permitted to resign from a position which obliges me to play one part before the public and another to our members. I say to the world that the Knights of Labor do not approve of or encourage strikes, and in one day despatches come to me to come to Troy, Manchester, Chicago, Cincinnati, Lynchburg, Springfield, O., and Montreal. It is impossible for human nature to stand the strain any longer. I must have the assistance of the order or my most earnest efforts will fail.

of the order or my most earnest efforts will fail.

"Will I have it? If so, strikes must be avoided: boyootts must be avoided. Those who boast must be checked by their assemblies. No move must be made until the court of last resort has been appealed to. Throats of violence must not be made. Politicians must be hushed up or driven out, Obedience to the laws of Knighthood must have preference over those of any other order.

"If these things are done, the next five years will witness the complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of monopoly in our members. We require secrecy, obedience, assistance, battence, and courage. If with these aids you strengthen my hands I will continue in the work. If you do not desire to assist me in this way, then select a man better qualified to obey your will, and I will retire in his favor."

## KNIGHTS SEEK FOR PRACE.

The Executive Heard in Sealen Hert-To-Invite Mr. Gould to Arbitration.

General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor arrived in this city last night, and a meeting of the General Executive Board consider the troubles in the Southwest. Frederick Turner of Philadelphia, John W. Hayes of New Brunswick, and Wm. H. Bailey of Shaw nee, Ohio, were present. After the meeting Mr. Powderly said:

If Mr. Irons of District Assembly 101 said that the Missouri Pacific strike will extend throughout the United States and that not only the railroad employees will be called out, but also that all the Knights of Labor in this counalso that all the Knights of Labor in this country, regardless of occupation, will be called out, he has certainly exceeded his authority. He certainly has no power to call out any more men than are now out, and not another move must be made without the consent of the General Executive Board, now in session here. The power of Irons does not extend beyond the limits of District Assembly No. 101. This strike originated in that district. The General Executive Board was never notified of any grievance in that district until the strike had been in progress several days, and then no official notice was received until we called for it. We were not asked to interfere, nor have we been asked for assistance. Districts Nos. 17 and 93 are copperating with District 101. They acted on their own responsibility, and not at the command or order of Mr. Irons, who has no purisdiction beyond his own district.

"This strike has been extended far enough,

"This strike has been extended far enough, and must be settled where it is. The state-"This strike has been extended far enough, and ioust be settled where it is. The statement that this strike was for the recognition of the Knights of Labor as an organization is erronsous, and is against the advice of the Council, That the men out there have grievances and cause for complaint we believe to be true, but whether true or not no harm can come of an investigation. We are in favor of ending the matter now and shall submit this proposal to Mr. Gould to-morrow:

"Let him appoint a committee of three and we will appoint a similar committee. Then let these six select a zeventh, the tseven to investigate the whole affair, and make recommendations and we will agree to abide by their decision. We will not ask for the recognition of any man who has been guiltr of any act of violence to either individual or property. We are not organized to promote or shield wrong doing."

"Where Knights of Labor are on terms of

peace with their employers," added Mr. Powderly, "their agreements and contracts must be lived up to, no matter what may be going on in any other part of the country. Where no contract or agreement exists between employer and employed, all differences arising between them must be settled through arbitration. This must and shall be the last strike undertaken without full authority from the Executive Board, after having made a thorough investigation of the cause of the trouble, and exhausted every possible means of effecting a peaceable settlement."

Mr. Powderly has as yet no appointment to see Mr. Gould. The Executive Board will remain in session here for several days.

ANOTHER STRIKE IN BROOKLYN. The Conductors and Drivers Quit Work on the Brendway Company's Lines.

The Broadway Railroad Company is the most important in Brooklyn next to those which control the Brooklyn city and the Atlantic avenue systems. Committeemen Joseph O'Donnell, Andrew D. Best. James P. Graham. William Wallace, John Hughes, and James F. Downing of the Empire Protective Association told President Beers on each of the three times that they found it necessary to visit him that his men were made to work too many hours. Some of them had as much as six hours awing in the middle of the day, which enabled them to get only about four hours sleep at night. No worse time table than this, they assured him, could be found in Brooklyn. They demanded, in brief, a twolve-hour day, seven trips on the Broadway line and eight each on the Raiph, Reid, and Summer avenue lines to constitute a day's work. Trippers were to recolve \$1.50 a day, and all supplies were to be furnished by the company. Against this proposition Mr. Beers answered that on Feb. 20, in compliance with a petition of his own men, he took a trip off of all the lines and made the hours of work on the Broadway line a few minutes less than twelve, and on the Reid and Summer avenue lines a few minutes more. The stable, feed, and change hands who had been receiving \$1.50 a day got \$1.60 for twelve hours' work. The pay of the conductors and drivers remained at \$2 a day. The Empire committee argued that the promises of Feb. 20 had not been kept as regarded hours of work. Yesterday President Beers, in reply to their long list of grievances sent to him, wrote stating that, in order to decide upon so important a matter, his company thought it proper to know whether the same demand had been made on all the horse rail-road companies in Brooklyn, and if so, they would like to act in unison with them, and therefore wished time to ascertain.

The Empire Committee looked upon Mr. Beers's answer as an evasion of rather than a reply to their request, and notified him that unless he acceded to their demands before 11 A. M. yesterday, a strike would be ordered. President Beers paid no heed to their warning.

At 1% P. M. representatives of the Knights of Labor were stationed at the Brondway, East New York. Summer avenue, Reid avenue, and Ralph avenue, and Cypross Hills road stations of the company, and as fast as the cars came in ordered the conductors and drivers to stop work. As soon as the strike began this telegram was sent to President Hazzard of the Brooklyn City Raliroad Company:

You are bereby notified that if you send any sid to the Broadway line we will deem it necessary to order a strike on all your roads. night. No worse time table than this, they assured him, could be found in Brooklyn. They

Assaw D. Bast, Secretary.

Last night the strikers, who foot up 250, held a meeting in Scheillein's Hall in Atlantic avenue, East New York. Joseph O'Donnell presided. The meeting received no communication from the company, and the strikers were sent to their homes early.

President Beers said last evening that he had not made up his mind yet what to do about the matter.

DISCONTENT ON THE DRI DOCK ROAD.

There is discontent among the drivers and conductors employed by the Dry Dock surface roads. Soon after the settlement of the recent strike it was noticed than changes were being made among the employees. On one pretoxt or another, men who were concerned in the strike have been discharged and their places filled by others, and in many cases by men who were not members of the union. This week alone four men have been laid off on the Clinton street line. One was a conductor. His only offence was that he neglected to ragister two fares. He turned the money in, and thus it was discovered. A driver was discharged because is taked disressectfully to the driver of a coal wagon. The men say that the new superintendent is watching them closely, and the discovery of any trilling error is sure to lead to dismissal, and that every man who has been discharged is a member of the union.

BLUE STONE CUITERS MEER. DISCONTENT ON THE DRY DOCK ROAD.

The bushelmen employed by Cavanagh, Sandford & Co., 16 West Twenty-third atreet, have left work in consequence of a refusal to comply with a demand for a uniform rate of wages. The "bushelmen" are nearly all old men who cannot do heavy work. They have been paid from \$12 to \$15 weekly. On Monday the firm heard that a strike was contemplated. The men were called in and asked for their grievances. They were not ready to give them, and were told to stop work until they know what they wanted. Tuesday they made a demand to have a uniform rate of \$16 weekly.

The firm decided to grant this demand, but in the mean time the other piece-working tailors and those employment of union strike, demanding the employment of union tailors and a foreman and a scale of prices similar to that paid in the union shop of A. J. Patterson of Sixth avenue.

We told them, said Mr. Cavanagh yestorday, with a smile, "that we would pay the rate of wages demanded, and acceden to other minor demands. They found out, however, that Patterson was paying less than we had been, so they made a new scale of prices ordering us to pay on an average \$1.50 each for the making of a garment more than the union shop was paying. Sack coats, for instance, he is paying \$5.50 to make. They demand \$8 from us. Why should we ray them more than Patterson was paying \$5.50 to make. They demand \$8 from us. Why should we ray them more than Patterson? We pay better wages now than any of those union shops."

THE STEAM COMPANY'S ANTI-STRIKE FUND. Superintondent Emery of the New York Steam Company filed with the Committee on Streets of the Aldermen yesterday his denial that the pressure on the company's pipes ought to be reduced to forty pounds for the public angles.

ought to be reduced to forty pounds for the public safety.

Manager Emery has required each employee who is now at work for the company to subscribe to an agreement which he believes will prevent strikes bereafter. The foundation of the scheme is the organization of a benevolent society among the employees. When a new employee is engaged he is required to turn in a certain per cent, of his earnings immediately as a sort of initiation fee. If he hasn't any money, then the company either lends or gives it to him. Interest on the fund will be used to support the association. If the men go out on strike, then they resign their right to a share in the fund. When an employee is sick he charge of the fund and distribution of the proceeds will be divided butween the employees and the company.

proceeds will be divided between the employees and the company.

The west side hatters' employees will hold a meeting at Forest Hall. 267 West Thirty-fourth street, on Bunday niternoon at 4 o'clock, to which all the retail hatters' employees of New York are invited. An organization to close the hatstores on Sundays, and carrier during the dull seasons of the year, will be formed.

The Organizing Committee of the Fedoration of Bookkeepers and Office Clerks meets this evening at Congress Hall. 193 Third avenue.

The Organizing Committee of the Federation of Bookkeepers and Office Clerks meets this evening at Congress Hall, 193 Third avenue.

The striking cloak makers and the associated trades remained at their headquarters last night awaiting a settlement. The announcement that the manufacturers' association had no answer to make, and that no settlement could be made on the basis of the agreement proposed by the arbitration committee, was made at 3 o'clock yesterday. The leaders in the strike are not discouraged. The cloak cutters left work yesterday and joined the ranks of the strike are not discouraged. The cloak cutters left work yesterday and joined the ranks of the strikers. Popkin & Levy, who have been boycotted by the operators on strike, yesterday asked for a conference, which was granted. An agreement was reached, and signed by the firm in the afternoon. In the evening meetings were held by the strikers.

At Pythagoras Hall it was decided to order all the members who have not yet joined the strikers to do so at once. Their application to join the Central Labor Union will be needed upon Sunday. A petition will be presented to the Central Labor Union asking that a boycott be declared against all clothing and garments made by the firms composing the Manufacturers' Union.

The operators returned to work in Bohn Boos. & Greenman and Schmidt Brothers' shops, but it is said were ordered from both places. They were told that no union men need apply there for work atthough the two firms had signed the agreement.

The knils cutters met in the Florence building last night to discuss the cloak operators' strike, it was expected that a call would be recoved to go out on strike, but none came.

DUFFY FACES THEM BOLDLY.

SURB, HE'S THE BOY THAT'S NOT FRARED O' THIM SENATORS.

The People of Daffyville are with him-He Never Found any Boudle or was Robbed of any-Thinks Molency Will Come Back. The work of finding out how Broadway happened to fall into the hands of Jacob Sharp was resumed by four members of the Senate Investigating Committee yesterday.

Frank O'Donnel, assessment clerk in the Comptroller's office, was the first witness. Somebody had written to the committee that O'Donnel had said that he had advised ex-Aiderman Dempsey to leave the State. Mr. Conkling led up to this point by easy stages. O'Donnel said that he has known Dempsey for fifteen or sixteen years. The last time he saw him was in January.

Q.—You knew how Dempsey was alleged to be related to the Broadway franchise. From whom did you learn

the f A.—From hearasy and reading the newspapers.
Q.—Fou had a talk with Dempsey about it f A.—No, air.
Q.—Didn't yeu advise him to go away? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you know he was going away? A.—No, sir.
Q.—Did you were stated to anybody that you advised him to have you to have a support to him to have you think Dempsey is now? A.—I don't know where he is.

him to go away? A.—No. sir.

Q.—Where do you think Dempsey is now? A.—I don't know where he is.

Alderman Michael Duffy kissed the Bible enthusiastically, and told Mr. Conkling about a lot of property bought in the name of Mrs. Duffy and in the name of Thomas Maxuire. In 1879 or 1880, he said, he was unfortunate in business, and judgments aggregating \$25,000 were secured against him. He went out of obusiness, but resumed it again in 1884 in the name of his wife. He borrowed money through Stephen H. Thayer, a lawyer, and William Libbey, partner of the late A. T. Stewart. He said he borrowed \$150,000 from Mr. Libbey, and with it purchased the lots in 1924 and 1934 streets, on which Mrs. Duffy began the erection of a number of tenement houses.

Mr. Conkling asked Mr. Duffy if he hadn't borrowed money from another lawyer besides Mr. Thayer, and Duffy replied that he had received considerable money from different lawyers on promissory notes, and was authorized to do this because he had a power of attornoy from Mrs. Duffy. Nearly all of these notes, he said, have been paid. He borrowed some money from a Mr. Boyd through Lawyer Malcolm Campbell, and when he found it necessary to borrow more money from Mr. Boyd, the amount represented by the original note was added to the eccond note, thereby advancing the date and keeping his business within range of his memory. This seemed to be necessary, for Mr. Duffy said he had only one large book, which was kept by a boy, and in which all his business transactions were entered. He said he never made an especial study of this book, and nover felt seriously interested in it. Of course he could examine it whenever he wanted to, but he 'seldom felt called upon to make an examination of it.

C.—Did you have a hex or a drawer in the Aldermanic Chamber with a lock to it? A.—Tes. Str.

ed to, but he 'seldom felt called upon to make an examination of it.

Q.—Did you have a box or a drawer in the Aldermanic Chamber with a lock to it? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Were you the only person who had a key to that drawer? A.—I think Mr. Twomey, the Clerk of the Board, had a key.

Q.—What were the official duties of Mr. Moloney? A.—I understand he was reading clerk of the Board.

Q.—Box long have you known Mr. Moloney? A.—I understand he was reading clerk of the Board.

Q.—That is very definite. Won't you try to get it a little closer? A.—Since 1873.

Q.—Did you ever have any reason to suppose that anybody had ever opened your drawer? A.—The clerk may have opened the drawer to get out the committe reports.

Q.—Did you ever find anything in your drawer accept reports and lettiers? A.—No, sir, I don't think I did.

Q.—Hav you any doubt about it? A.—I don't hink I have.

Q.—Did you on one occasion find an envelope or a

Q.—Have you any noncession find an envelope or a package which you thought had been opened or tampered with after having been placed there? A.—No. sir. Q.—Did any altercation or quarrel grow out of such a discovery? A.—I never heard of it.

Q.—Never complained to anybody about it? A.—No.

Here is a sample of the inquiries that followed into the number and names of Mr. Duffy's relatives:

Q.—Did your mother ever live with you? A.—Yes, sir;

I lived with my mother.

Q.—liceenity? A.—Twenty years ago.

Q.—(iritally)—When you were a child? A.—(Earnestly)—Yes, sir.

dever drawn on the Murray Hill Bank, where he keeps his money, are in his possession. They drag dever drawn on the Murray Hill Bank, where he keeps his money, are in his possession. They date as far back as 1879, and he promptly offered to present them to the committee. He said proudly that he had been elected an Alderman three times. His first election cost him \$3,500; the second, \$1,500, and the third, \$1,000. This expense kept decreasing because every year found him more firmly planted in the hearts of his constituents. It was with the air of a Chinese joss that Mr. Duffy made this explanation, and then added earnestly:

The people in my district would elect me without a dellar.

Q—Why didn't you let them do it the last time? A—I did. The \$1,000 was for printing, giving a stamp here and there and treating the boys now and them.

Mr. Duffy didn't consider this expense anything. He said he had given 'the boys' an excursion that cost \$1,200 the first time. That was before he was acquainted. He seidom had less than \$1,000 in his pocket.

Q—Did anybody ever beein supplementary proceedings against your A—Yes sir.

Are self-comment they dragged her into the woods, it is said, and there they found that she had become unconscious with fright. They she carried her home, but she has boon in a dazed state, of mid almost constantly ever since. She jumps and screams with fright, they then carried her home, but she has boon in a dazed state, of mid almost constantly ever since. She jumps and screams with fright. They here carried her home, but all deem do mid almost constantly ever since. She jumps and screams with fright. The people in my dazed in the said, and there they found that the woods is said, and there they found there here for most and there here found there here for mid there they found that the sum and there are and treating the most and the said, and there here for most and the they for most and the said, and there are independent and become unconstantly ever since. She jumps and screams with fright. The poon

Q.—Did anybody ever beein supplementary proceedings against you? A.—Yes air.
Q.—You didn't have \$1,000 in your pocket then? A.—No. sir.
Q.—Nor on any of the occasions when those persons went for you? A.—No sir.

wenter you? A.—No sir,

Mr. Duffy suddenly broke into this line of
questions by saying: "I always take the
straight way, and you will find that to be the
case all the way through." He was falled how
he got notice of the special meeting of the
Aldermen that was held on Aug. 30, 1884. He
said that Moloney called on him the preceding
evening with the call, which he signed.
Q.—Did Moloney tell you that the Lyddy injunction
was to be gut rid of? A.—I don't know whether he did
or not. or not, Q.—You signed the call without knowing anything particular about it? A.—Yes, sir. Mr. Moloney came

particular about 117 A.—108, air. ar. avointy caller running that my office.
Q.—What was the cause of the running that night?
Was the call the only think? A.—Yes sir.
Q.—Did Moloncy ever call on you before? A.—He used often to call on me in 1882 to ask my opinion about buyproperly.

Did he run in and out on those occasions? A.—
oney was always on a run.

—Is he on a run now? A.—Ob, I guess he'll be here

Q.—Did he run in and out on those occasions? A.—

Meioney was always on a run.

Q.—Is he on a run now? A.—Ob, I guess he'll be here
on time.

Q.—It we no a run now? A.—Ob, I guess he'll be here
on time.
Q.—It you know where he is now? A.—No, sir, only
what I see in the newspapers. I don't believe he has
any reason for staining away.

Q.—Way do you think he will be here? A.—Moloney
is apit to con tear, and when tearing like this he is
just to contear, and when tearing like this he is
just to be a sum to be a sum where else.
Q.—Way do you think he will be here? A.—Moloney
is apit to contear, and when tearing like this he is
just to be a sum to be a sum where else.
Q.—Way to the least to be a sum where else.
A.—No, sir, but I nesleve has too, will so on thind seenan?
A.—No, sir, but I nesleve has too, will so on thind seenan?
Q.—Weren't you astonished when you learned what
that special meeting was for? A.—No, sir, not a hit.
Q.—Nobody explained it to you? A.—No, sir, if was
prepared to yote for the railroad, and would do the
same thing again to-morrow, for I think the people
wants it.

"How did I come out?" asked Mr. Duffy of a
friend as he left the witness chair.

"Ye came out buily!" said the friond. "The
best of anny of thim."

Alderman Fullgraff was called, but the Sergoant-at-Arms said he had just stepped out,
and then Sidnoy S. Harris, one of the Railroad
Commissioners appointed by the General Term,
was called, but he was not present. The committee will meet at 11 o'clock this morning in
the General Term room of the Sucreme Court.
In reference to the rumor that either the late
Alderman Patrick Kenny or the late Alderman
McLoughlig, members of the Board of Aldermen of 1884, left an ante-mortem statement
containing important information as to the
Broadway Surface Railroad franchise grab,
District Attorney Martine said yeaterday: "I
never heard of such a statement. But I have
heard that one of the Aldermen that you menrion was upon in limate terms with ex-Aldermen who are charged with complicity in th

Ran Against a Dead Dody in the Dark,

William Wendles, who is employed in the German boarding house at 20 West Broadway, while walking through an upper hallway early yesterday morning, ran sysinst the dead body of a man swinging by a rope from the skylight overhead. The dend man was Henry Heidman, a lodger. Heidman was a German and had been about eleven months in this country. He had been employed as a waiter in a restaurant in Walker street, but was discharged three weeks and. In one pocket of his cont was a letter in German directed to Herman Buteblach, a command in which he left his continued in the left his left his continued in the left his left his continued in the left his lef

President Cleveland at a Duck Supper

MAGNOLIA, Md., March 26,-President Cleveand was one of a party of gentlemen who to-night par-took of a duck supper at the shore of the San Domingo Ducking Club on the Gunpowder River, a mile from this village. President Cleveland and Gen. Farnaworth came from Washington on the invitation of Gen. Occut of Albany, N. Y., and Mr. Wells, President of the club. Among the invited guests were Judge Peckham and Charles II. Haymond of New York.

The Brotherhood of Locamotive Engineers Its "inside history" and the story of its master spirit the career of "Grand Chief Engineer" Arthur. See to torrow's Sunday Mercury - Adr.

sharp to the Man That chews " Nickel" Tobacco. 5 cents -46s. MR. MANNING'S ILLNESS.

Still in a Critical Condition and in Banger o

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- There has been no material change in Secretary Manning's condition since yesterday. He has been a trifle stronger and brighter, in the opinion of his physicians, but there has not been enough improvement to warrant them in pro-nouncing him on the road to recovery. He is still a very sick man. Every hour gained is so much in his favor, but it will be several days before the crisis is passed. Another attack such as he had on Tuesday would doubtless prove fatal in his present condition. The physicians are carefully watching the

was in the room with him, and two young children were asleep in an adjoining bedroom. The Rev. Mr. Brown was in his shirt sleeves, and wore slippers. He greeted his brother-indaw, Balley, very coolly.

Don't you think its about time you returned home? Inquired Mr. Balley.

Touch is, if you say so," Brown as sweeted, and he proceeded to put on his cool and shoes.

"Give me that medicine." Brown said to the woman, and she dropped a thin white liquid into a glass and squirted selzer water on top of it. Brown looked at the roundsman and said:

"I'll go with you at ones."

He went into the bedroom where the two children were asleen and said. "Good by, darlings," and kissed them saveral times.

"Tou'll hear from me soon," he said to the woman, "good-by till then," and walked with his brother-in-law to the station house. Brown was cool and collected at this time and smilingly agreed to go to Brother-in-law Balley's house in Morrisania and Mr. Balley took him home.

The woman he was found with last night figured in his previous disappearance. Brown married Mr. Balley's sister twonty-five years ago, but had no children by her. Mr. Balley a church in a year, and had been in Wall atreed a good deal, either on his own account or as a broker's clerk.

doubtless prove fatal in his present condition. The physicians are carefully watching the patient's symptoms, and are doing everything to ward it off, but they are unable to even conjecture as to the probabilities.

Dr. Lincoln, speaking of Mr. Manning's case, said there was nothing to be done just now except to keep the patient quiet and on a grade of a man with a broken limb; the patient had to be kept quiet until the bones knitted together. When asked as to the prospects of Mr. Manning resuming his official work, Dr. Lincoln answered by citing the case of Chief Justice Chase, who, he said, analogous to a case of a man with a broken limb; the patient had to be kept quiet until the bones knitted together. When asked as to the prospects of Mr. Manning resuming his official work, Dr. Lincoln answered by citing the case of Chief Justice Chase, who, he said, when older than Mr. Manning is now, had a similar attack, only much more severe, but sat on the bench for several years atterward. He sales recalled other cases, but he could not tell now what Mr. Manning's chances would be.

The impression gained by those who have talked with physicians and friends of the family is that Mr. Manning may remain in his present condition for a long time. His right side has been partially paralyzed ever since the attack, and he has not regarded entire control of his muscles. It is not probable that he will sever regain his full physical vigor, even should be get out squin. The nature of Mr. Manning's illness, of course, will make his retirement from the Cabinet in the hear future almost inevitable.

A prominent official and warm friend of the Secretary said to-day: 'Mr. Manning is not a man who will heed a warning. He has not tendered his resignation, but he may be regarded as practically out of office. Until he does resign Assistant Secretary Fairchild will be acting Secretary, and when there is a vacancy in the office of Secretary, and when there is a vacancy in the office of Secretary, and when there is a vacancy in the office

TO CURE A GIRL OF WANDERING.

Her Father and Uncle in Disguise Seins her and Drag her late the Weeds.

It was reported three weeks ago in Plainfield that Rebecca Richards, a girl of 15 years, had been assaulted in the vicinity of her father's house by two strangers who waylaid her in a lonely part of the road. She said they were young and rather well-dressed men, and that one of them knocked her down and the other choked her. She then became unconscious and did not know what happened until she recovered in her father's house. A search was made for the culprits without success, and the world of the mosting funds were subscibled and a committee appointed to device some definite mode of action. one of them knocked her down and the other choked her. She then became unconscious and did not know what happened until she recovered in her father's house. A search was made for the culprits without success, and the matter was a profound mystery until yesterday, when it leaked out that the assault was a device arranged by her father and uncle to cure her of wandering around after dark.

It is said they preceded her down the road in disguise and waited for her in the woods, from which they sprang upon her as she was passing. They dranged her into the woods, it is said, and there they found that she had become unconscious with fright. They then carried her home, but she has boon in a dazed state of mind almost constantly ever since. She jumps and screams with fright at every unusual noise, and it is deemed doubtful that she will ever recover her former health. Her father and uncle are said to be very much depressed and heartily ashamed of their attempt to correct her wayward habits.

ment he would make on April 8 would take the form of the introduction of a bill for the future government of Ireland.

Mr. Chamberlain to-night said that the discussion in to-day's Cabinet Council had only intensified the crisis. It had not however, precipitated any resignations. A final strott will probably be made the coming week to effect a compromise between the Premier and the disputants in the Cabinet.

BELGIUM'S GREAT STRIKE.

Troops Attack the Bloters in One Town, but Fall to Quell the Disturbance.

BRUSSELS, March 26.—A mob of strikers marched to-day to the palace of King Leopold, and there in a body sang the "Marselliaise." Beyond this they created no disturbance. A few arrests were made for disorderly conduct.

The city was placarded last night with inflammator. appeals to the poor to rise up and fire and pillage the

The city was placarded last night with inflammatory appeals to the poor to rise up and fire and pillage the town. The police this morning tore down the posters.

Lieur, March 26.—The reign of terror continues here. The mob broke into a manufactory of firearms last night and carried away all its contents. Troops have been sent everywhere, and this pert of the kingdom is rapidly assuming the appearance of being under military occupation. Even the beggars throughout the country arc often found to be armed. Arrests of strikers for disorderly conduct are constantly being made.

Reports from the mining districts in France and Belgion are growing more alarming every day. The miners and becoming disorderly. It is sfiftened that the strikers in Decaseville have desiroyed one of the mines there by fire. Donations are flowing into the offices of the various Socialist newspaper organs to aid the atrikers.

The great mass of the people do not sympathize with the rioters. Later advices from Liege say the town is quieter. At Charlerol, however, the attuation is reported to decend into the pint to-day, but were prevented from so doing by the strikers, who threatmed them with dire punishment. Troops were called out to protect the man who were willing to work, and a sharp fath ensued, in workers' strike has become general at Charlerol. The machinery in a factory at Loadelinsar has been wrecked, and a factory at Handoux has been burned to the ground. The troops were powerloss to quell the disturbances. The rioters number several thousands. The damage caused by the motion for avered \$125,000 france. The entire garrison at Getend has been ordered to proceed to Charlero. Violence is brewing in Ghost.

Dilko Beappears in Public.

LONDON, March 26.-Bir Charles Dilke's speech at Chelsea to n'ght was a remarkable effort. In speech at Chelsea ton'ght was a remarkable effort. In respect of oratorical effect and force of argument the address was unquestionably one of the greatest achievements of his life. The speech was mainly a fierce sites upon the Whige, and furnished abundant evidence of the close alliance existing between the speaker and Mr. Chamberian.

Lady Ditke is quite iii. She has borne the worry, nervous excitement, and strain brought upon her by the divorce proceedings which involved her husband wonderfully well, and the sub-equent annoyances have until now apparently had no effect upon her health or apirits. The reaction has some at last, and the lady is prostrated with a complication of nervous disorders.

Troops Ordered Out to Prevent a Lynching Jackson, Miss., March 26.—Gov. Lowry has ordered but the Sculingua and Ands of Viceborg in response to a telegram from Sheriff Warrell of Warren county, asking aid and advising him of an anticipated attack upon the jait to might for the purpose of lynch-ing Fred Villeros, an Indian, who attempted to outrage the little daughter of Postmaster-Groome yesterday. The militia are instructed to support the Sheriff and aid him in preventing a violation of the law.

The Type-setting Contest. PHILADELPHIA, March 26 .- The tenth day's

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The tenth day's work in the type-setting contest resulted in Duguid of Cincinnati again positing to the Trent place, which McCann of New York has occupied during most of the present week. This was accomplished by Duguid setting a much cleaner proof than his opponent. This score (net composition) is as follows: Duguid, 4.547%; total, 62.303 ems. McCann, 6.21%; total, 62.409% ems. Barnes, 6.025; total, 61.347% ems. Gerenimo Surrendere. TOMBSTONE, March 26.—Col. White of this city, who arrived from Fort Huachus to-day, reports that this morning a courier arrived from Lieut Maus's camp with the news that all the indians had surrendered except Nangue and two warriors, who have been off the reservation since 1981.

Mrs. Barlow Better.

Broadway Railroad

Passengers all want " Fighel " Tobacco. 6 conts.—Adv

Mrs. Delia S. Parnell, who has been ill a long time, at 630 Hudson street, had a relipse yesterday morning. Her condition was considered critical for some hours, but last night her physician said she was recting comfortable and out of danger.

BUFFALO, March 26.—A fire that started to-day in the North Sufface Plour Mills destroyed the mills. Offibert's starch works, and several other buildings. Loss, \$400,000.

They bring natural color to check and line, Carters

A \$100,000 Fire in Buffale.

The Signal Office Prediction.

Light showers, stationary temperature.

The condition of Mrs. S. L. M. Bariow was